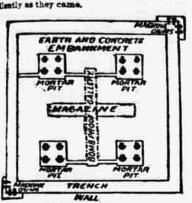
NECKWEAR

WONDERFUL GUN WORK.

SECCESSFUL TRIALS OF NEW TORK'S HARBOR DEFENCES.

two Bounds from the New 16-Mortar Batper-The 16 Shots the First Round, fired Four at a Time, Land S 1-3 Miles Away and Within a Radius of Less The Quarter of a Mile The Gordon mearing Gun Carringe and the mg 18-inch Rifled Gun Also Tested,

Hear of the good people of New York city werrying over the possibility of a are been worrying over the possibility of a great fleet of foreign sails ships and the bombardment and perat their souls in peace from this time on. While the new navy has been turning out encase of war, creat and small, and all the great good works of the country have been running erertime to make huge armor plates that sould withstand the still greater projecthe that the modern guns throw, the army and what it was deing for coast defence has been practically forgotten. mawhile somebody would tell a story about a 12-inch gun or a disappearing gun, or something like that, and that would end it. There ess a general idea that something was being done to fortify Sandy Hook, but the people were ettaken into the confidence of the coast dethe army until yesterday. Then arough the press they were invited to see the two greatest pieces of engineering work for he defence of a harbor that the country cosesses, and to see the guns in them tested. One of these works was a new mortar ver throw between 12,000 and 15,000 ands of steel loaded with high explosives five r six miles out to sea and lands it in a radius of coarter of a mile. The other is a great gun n with two 12-inch guns that come up out of its of concrete fifty feet thick and protected by fty feet more of earth. They stay the fraction of a minute, hurl 1,000-pound projectiles loaded eith explosives enough to blow up a whole navy en miles away, and then disappear again as



maning one way the projectiles to be used in the mortars are stored and the other is the magazine.

The oits themselves are small, there being less room enough for the four big mortars in each. The mortars are set on turntables, and are so nicely balanced that one man can turn them. The guns can be raised or lowered by one man. Each can be fired separately, or all can be fired at the same instant by one man, who stands out of sight at the entrance to the pallery where the projectiles are kept, and who walls a lever that controls a current of electricity. The guns are alimed by chart. The man who aims them can see neither what he is shooting at nor the effect of the shot, but he can always come within a very few yards of alting a mark.

Yesterday the visitors were conducted into the works by Capt. Heath and Col. Gillespie. The mortars then were pointed at the solid walls of concrets. The breeches were open and all the machiners was exposed. The projectiles to be lead in the test were cast steel, about 3½ feet long and I'l inches in diameter. Each weighted so sounds, and was marked on the end for the gan in which it was intended to be used, so that it could be identified after the firing and the work of each gun could be noted. Capt. Heath himself, his sasistant, and the Lieutenants who had charge of the guns, all explained exactly low they worked and then invited the party to climb a stairway to the top, where the proceeding could be watched.

The leasting of the guns began right away.

ing could be watched.

The loading of the guns began right away.
The loading of the guns began right away.
The ranges were decided upon, one of 6,000 yards, it is in the control of 6,000 yards, it is in the control of 6,000 yards, it is in the control of 6,000 yards, it is in the property of the mortan and the sunser farmers of powder for the mortans is eighty pounds. The engineer and the sunser faured that sixty pounds of brown prismate powder, with the gun at an angle of 60 dagress, would land the shot 6,000 yards away. The projecties in the pit were in carriages, and they were rolled over to the guns and picked up the guns that carried them to a level with in 50 the riding. The powder in bags was thrown in after them, and the breach blocks were saving around to the proper position. The elevating of the guns and the turning these of target was done with exactness.

waling of the guns and the turn-ment other words, the aiming for First was done with exactness, sel in strings of copper wire, one and attached the ends to the mean time two sergeants had we the beach three and a half bleasant task of standing just as a shots would fail as it was possi-also observations as they came

diake observations as they came

he edge of one pit, got a grip or

one or two down, and knocked some of the sod that lined the upper part of the pits down on

one of two down, and knecked some of the sod that lined the upper part of the pits down on the gaus.

At the fourth pit the stairway leading to the top of the battery was located. As the four big guns there roared that stairway was turned completely over. Nobody saw it at the time. The projectiles, like these from the second pit, could be seen travelling through space, and all attention was on them. They disappeared in the fraction of a second. The cloud of smoke that succeeded the firing of the guns concealed the mishap to the stairs for several momenta. There was a rush then to go down and get another look at the guns. The gunners were thankful that the stairs were gone.

But the tired crowd was unhappy for only a moment. Capt, Heath called down the order to load as quickly as possible for the 3,000-yard fire. The guns were opened and cleaned with big sponges and then the loading went on as before. The elevation was kept at 00 degrees. The charge was reduced to twenty-nine pounds of sphero-hexagonal black powder. A very slight mishap to one of the guns world have delayed matters afteen minutes to repair, and so it was decided to fire only fifteen shots at the short range.

The loading and siming were done quickly, and then the order to close cars came again. The noise of the explosion of the first pit of guns.

so it was decided to fire only fifteen shots at the short range.

The loading and aiming were done quickly, and then the order to close ears came again. The noise of the explosion of the first pit of guns seemed as loud as when the heavier charge had been fired. The vibration was not so great. The difference in the force of the two charges and the velocity of the urojectiles was plain. Whereas there had been but a glimpse of the first, the projectiles this time were seen about 100 yards from the gun and were followed with the eye until they reached their highest elevation, when they were two black specks, hardly as large as pin heads, and shey curved gracefully and began to descend. This was all within three seconds, for the second pit of guns had gone off before the projectiles from the first were out of sight. The projectiles travelled over almost the same course. Then the third and then the fourth pit of guns were fired, all the projectiles in cach being visible until they curved and began to fall.

After the firing the party went across the Hook to the railroad, where Capt. Heath and Major Phipps had a train of cars, fitted with broad seats, reacy to take them to the target grounds. They went first to the 6,000-yard mark. This was a journey of half an hour through a wilderness that was lined with old shells and shot and scrap iron. Nobody seemed to think of the two sergeants who had been sent to sit on the target and watch the shots fall until the fourney was nearly completed. Capt. Heath explained then that they were experienced men, trained to dodge such projectiles. They turned up smilling and enthusiastic at the end of the journey. They had staked the position of each shot.

Eight hundred pounds of cast steel travelling at the speed of these projectiles goes down into the sami from eight to ten feet when it atrikes. The more enthusiastic of the two sergeants said: "I was beautiful, sir, beautiful, is tood there pointing at a spot twenty-five yards from one stakel, and I could see 'em coming. They turned

into view. Just ahead of her was a coaster. It was a long time before a close range could be obtained. Then it was directly between two steamers.

In the process of loading, this gun is away below the top of the fortification. The crowd gathered around the mouth of the pit. Everything was done by machinery. First the projectile, weighing 1,000 pounds, was rammed in by a hydraulic ram, helpind it was put 475 pounds of brown powder. The breech block swung shut, and was fastened. In a moment the great gun and all the officers who could crowd on ton of it and around it were lifted. When the order to fire was given this time the crowd stood at the furthest end of the battery and stopped their ears. The roar was deafaning. The shock almost knocked the men down. The cloud of smoke obscured everything for a moment. Everybody scanned the horizon, but not a sign of a splash was seen. The shot had gone completely out of signt. The steamers were all right. The passengers probably heard the shriek of the shell as it sped through the air over their heads.

This concluded the tests, and everybody said they had been a great success. The exact results, of course, can't be known until the shots in the sand are dug up.

Now the way these dig guns are aimed is this. The approaches to the harbor are blocked out in squares. From points along shore there are observers. In case of warthey eight the vessel approaching. They measure her course on their chart. They find that going in the direction and at the speed she is she will be in a certain time. They telegraph the fact to the batteries on the flook. The officers look at their charts, aim their guns so that the projectiles will hit that particular square in the case of the mortars, and in the case of the rifled guns that particular spot in the square, and when the time comes the guns are fired. Unless something goes wrong the vessel ought to be sunk. At any rate, two or three rounds could be fired before the Captain of the vessel ought to be sunk. At any rate, two or three rounds co

AFTER COLLIS'S SCALP.

Lauterbach Men Cry Bad Faith, and Try to

opening of the mortar pits is much smaller than

Get His District Reorganized. The Lauterbach Republicans in the Twentyfourth Assembly district are after the political scalp of Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, the Brookfield leader missioner of Public Works, the Brookfield leader in the Twenty-fourth. They say that Gen. Collis has not handed out the six places in the Department of Public Works which were barrained for when his son Lloyd was elected a delegate in his stead to the County Committee. Egbert F. Kroyer, the of the Lauterbach delegates from the district, went before the Republican Committee on Organization at the headquarters of the County Committee last night and demanded that the Twenty-fourth district be reorganized. No decision was reached.

Strong Appoints Two More City Marshals. Mayor Strong appointed James T. Manchester and Louis Leubuscher city marshals yesterday. and assigned them to duty at the Ninth District and sigh against his ears and looked up.
The word his could be heard very indistinctthand then there was a flash and a roor. The
structure of the ears and were graining their
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theory are their ears and were graining their
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the projectile was originally appoint Civil Court. Both are Harlem men, and were

SENSATION IN HONOLULU.

NEWS OF THE DEMAND FOR MIN-ISTER THURSTON'S RECALL.

However, Neither President Bole Nor Minlater Willis Has Heard Anything About It Officially-Bole Will Do Nothing to Hart the Cause of Annexation-Mr. Hatch May Go to Washington to Wrestle with Greeham, as Thurston's Successor.

HONOLULU, April 4, via San Francisco, April 11.—The American newspapers brought the first intimation to the public of the alleged demand for the recall of Minister Thurston, and it made a breeze here. From Government sources here. it is learned that Mr. Thurston had recived no official notification of a desire for his recall, What puzzles the public in Honolulu is that the leading Socialists here, in private for several weeks, have declared that Mr. Thurston would soon receive his passports from Secretary Gresham. Many are asking whether this information came through the same State Department source that gave the royalists the first intimation in numerous instances of Cleveland's policy during Paramount Blount's regime. This would not look so bad if the royalists had given their reports as rumors, but they declared flatly that Mr. Thurston was in disgrace, and they predicted almost the day of his departure.

It is also learned here from unimpeachable authority in Washington that Senator Pettigrew's recent bitter attack on Hawaii, delivered n his speech on the cable question, was directly inspired by Secretary Gresham and the Administration. These facts have increased the anger and contempt which friends of the young Hawaiian republic feel for President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham. It is common talk here tacking the Dole Government but every blow General Smith, in talking of the Thurston mat-

"The Cabinet will not consider the question until Mr. Thurston arrives or until Minister Willis serves notice upon us. The grounds announced, that Minister Thurston had been undiplomatic from a news standpoint regarding the treason trials and sentences imposed by the Military Commission, are untenable from the Hawaiian standpoint, as we consider that a purely domestic matter, and we had nothing to

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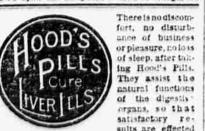
as long as he gives no special cause therefor.

Prince Francis Joseph of Hattenburg, who is
making a tour of the world, arrived at Honolulu
from New Zealand by the steamer Alameda.
The Prince will reach San Francisco about the
United States will sail from New York for England coth inst. and after spending a month in the United States will sail from New York for England.

The German steamer Braunfield arrived at Honoluin on the 4th inst. with over 800 Portuguese laborers from the Madeira Islands.

A reception to Mr. Willis and Mrs. Willis was given on the evening of the 2d on the flagship Philiadelphia by Admiral Beardslee and the officers of the ship. All the prominent fovernment officials in fown were present, with the exception of President Dole, who had sone to kausa. Possibly through inadvertence or informality President Dole and others of the Cabinet were not invited to a previous reception given by Mr. Willis in honor of Admiral Beardslee and officers. No notice was taken of the negicer, but it created suspicion. Mrs. Dole attended the reception on the Philadelphia.

It is learned that on the evening of April 1 Mrs. Isominis was seen exchanging salotations will a body of political prisoners returning to hall from their daily labor on the roads. She was first seen to wave her handkerchief to them from the east veranda of her former palare. Then, as they passed the front of the palace, they again swing their hats, she responding with her handkerchief, but standing back a little from the window, so as not to be conspicuous from the street. The Government and their surporters feel that fittle reliance is to be placed upon the ex-Queen's oath of allegiance



of the digestia organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural manner. Hood's Pills are silent in operation, but reliable and thorough. " Hood's Vegetable Pills act like a charm. I

or pieasure, no loss

could not do without them. Hood's Pills have cured me of headaches and indigestion." Mas.

Special Öffering. CHOICE EFFEGTS.

HACKETT, CARHART & COMPANY. Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street.

Broadway, below Chambers Street.

or act of abdication and that she is liable still to foment agitation and insurrection.

The native weekly Makasimims was suspended for two weeks during martial law, its editor, Kapaua, being in prison as a suspect. Since his release publication has been resumed. Its tone is nearly as objectionable and as treasonable as it was before. Its last issue declared that the Queen's oath to the republic did not bind her adherents, as she made it under stress of captivity. She was to be regarded as a martyr who had sacrificed herself for her people.

Serious and growing apprehension is expressed here as to what the Japanese Government may feel impelled to do to Hawaii after the termination of the war with China. The temper of the Japanese Government is less distrusted than the inordinate lingoism of the Japanese politicians, who are likely to make unreasonable demands for increased political power for Japanese residents in Hawaii, who, at present, like the Chinese, do not participate at all in public affairs. More attention is directed to Japanese matters on account of the rapidly increasing competition from Japanese importers and retailers, Goods of Japanese manufacture are fast displacing in Hawaii those from Europe and America, while the retailers are easily underselling the white merchants. Altogether more danger is feared from the Japanese than from any other source.

Gen. Palacio is intrenched in the mountains with about 800 men just back of El Cobre. The distance from El Cobre to Jiguani, where the Ortez brothers are in command of 1,000 or more insurgents, is about 100 miles.

Holguin, further down on the southern coast and where the Mazzo brothers are now operating and whipping the Government troops wherever they can find them, is about one hundred miles from Jiguani.

From Haracoa, where Gomez and Mecco recently disembarked from the schooler containing the murdered Captain, to the territory now controlled by Ortez and Guerra the distance is about two hundred miles, Gomez and Mecco will evidently meet the other insurgent commanders near Jiguani, between that city and Holguin. The Spanish solders are insufficient in numbers to impele their progress. The Spaniaris on the island have the most implicit confidence in the military ability of Campos to end the insurrection. implicit confidence in the mil Campos to end the insurrection.

The area of high pressure was central yesterday over all the country east of the Mississippi River, keeping the weather clear over that entire section and lowering the temperature in the lake re-gions and the middle Atlantic and New England States about 10°. West of the Mississippi there was a storm forming. Over South Dakota the weather was becoming threatening, and over the upper Missouri Valley rainy, with unseasonably high temperatures over Nebraska, Iowa, and Kaness. The steep temperature gradient resulted in high winds east to Lake Machigan. This storm area is moving eastward, pre-ceded by high temperature.

In this city yesterday it was clear, highest official

temperature 45°, lowest 50°; average humidity 58 per The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sus build

Average, April 11, 1994 For New England, fair, warmer; winds shifting to

WE MUST ALL GET ASH BAGS

BOARD TO ORDER IT.

Says the New Way of Removing Ashes Is a Great Success - Won't Stable His Carts in the Streets if the City Will Hire Yards Street Clonning Commissioner Waring pronounces the canvas-bag system of removing ashes successful. An assistant, George A. Taber, has been experimenting with it about two weeks. The householders in Thirty-eighth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, were persuaded to give the plan a trial. For this purpose 150 canvas bags were furnished by the department. Each bag contains about as much as an ordinary ash can. When placed in a house, the bag is distended by the insertion of a zinc or galvanized from cylinder, like an ash can, but without a bottom. When a bag has been filled, an employee of the department draws out the cylinder, closes the top of the bog, ties it up, and carries it to the wagon. He leaves another bag into which he slips the cylinder. By this process no part of the ashes is permitted to fall on the ground. The bags can be piled up in the wagon, increasing its capacity to about double. The dropping or blowing of ashes from the wagon on its way to the dump is prevented.

Col. Waring inspected the operation of the

system yesterday and was satisfied of its entire success. He will ask the Health Board to make the use of the bage compulsory upon householders, and with that end in view President Wilson has already examined plan, with which he was favorably implan, with which he was favorably impressed. Each householder will be required, if Col. Waring's plan is adopted, to provide himself with a sufficient number of canwas bags with the requisite cylinders, whether he relies upon the department or employs a private cartman. These bags are to be marked with the name and address of the owner, to whom they will be duly returned. The cost will be no greater than that of ash cans. The Commissioner says that the danger of burning the bags with hot coals is very slight, and a device which he had designed to prevent it has been abandoned as unnecessary.

Col. Waring has taken steps to do away with the anomaly of his department's seizing private trucks left in the streets, and at the same time leaving its own dumping carts there. He went before the Sinking Fund Commissioners vesterday and asked for authority to lease a lot in Jane street, near the West Twelfth street stable, for the adcommodation of his wagons. He was instructed to execute the lease for three years at a rental of \$1,200. Col. waring also asked for similar accommodations adjoining the stables in West Fifty-second street and East Eightieth street.

This application will be considered at the next meeting of the Commissioners. Col. Waring asked that they ratify a provisional lease he had entered into for an encumbrance yard in East Thirty-eighth street. He stated that the price he had agreed to pay was \$200 a month, and that is the forty-eight hours the yard had been eppend he had selzed enough trucks and placed them in it to net the city \$365 in fines. The Commissioners smilled and ratified the lease. pressed. Each householder will be required,

CORBIN ON HOUSEHOLDERS' WOES. Pays Taxes to Get Things Done and Does Them Himself-Fined for a Chimney Fire.

Austin Corbin, who lives in the district where the experiments with ash bags have been conducted, has addressed this letter to Col. Waring, dated April 5: George E. Waring, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, New York

"DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 3d inst. A man called at my house Wednesday morning, as I understood, to see me about purchasing some apparatus which the department had decided should be used in the handling of ashes. I have never received a word from the department in relation to this business, and as I supposed it was a call in order to enable somebody to sell me something, I declined to have anything to do with it.

" It will give me pleasure to do almost anything that you ask me to do in this direction, and if you will kindly send me a circular, stating plenipotentiaries for the last few days has been what is desired, I will take the matter up at once and endeavor to meet your wishes. I cer-

once and endeavor to meet your wishes. I certainly have no desire to pay a man to carry away my sakes and garbage if the public authorities will do it for me. Heretofore, in order to get anything promptly and satisfactorily done, I haye been obliged to pay for everything that the taxes, assessed against me, were supposed to provide for.

"If the street is cleaned, I must contribute for that. If my house is watched and protected from hunglars, I am supposed to put up something for that. If I want to get rid of my ashes promptly and comfortably, I must pay a private carriman to do that. The removal of the manure from my stables must be provided for in accordance with some rule of some department, and which requires me to pay twice as much for the cost of handling it as I should if I could handle it to suit myself, I intend to have everything heat, sweet, and clean around all the properties I have anything to do with. I am more interested than anybody else that they should be, and, naturally, would keep them clean. I am obliged to clean my sidewalk myself, and that, I assume, I should be required to do; but I am obliged to do it with a small bucket and broom, and, as I have about 2,000 sourare feet to clean every day, under any other Government on eagth except this one I should be permitted to use water enough to do; it, decently, providing I was willing to pay for it, a shall obtave and origin, and, as I have also a close of the Government on earth except this one I should be permitted to use water enough to do it decently, providing I was willing to pay for it, which I have always been willing to do. There are militions of gallons of water wasted in the city, for which the city receives not a cent, but when I want to use a lose a little while to clean the sidewalks around my house on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, I am pulled up and punished for it. My chimneys are cleaned thoroughly twice a year. Unfortunately, however, a short time ago one of the flues accidentally took fire and threw out a little smoke and flame at the top of the chimney, and my house was immediately deluged not only with the city Fire Department, but with the insurance corps; and after climbing up and down stairs to and from the top of the building and making a general mass in the house when there was no need of their going, for no damage could come from the burning chimney, I was fined \$5 because the flue accidentally took fire.

"If I roll my carriage out into the street and let it stand for five minutes, I am fined for that, and properly, for streets are not made for such purpose. But if I want to drive through a side street at night. I must run the risk of breaking my carriage and my neck in a stockade of trucks and wagons which are allowed to stand there free; and if I break my carriage and my heex, I am told there is no remedy for me, that I have no business to have a carriage, and if I want to be protected, under the laws, I should either own or drive a truck, and not a carriage.

"All these comforts the citizen of New York has, besides many more that I have not at this moment time to enumerate. It is not, however, in some respects quite as bad as It is in Paris, where, if a poor devil is run over by a hack man, the hackman is discharged and the man is arrested and punished for being run over. We may possibly arrive at that condition of things

rested and punished for being run over. We may possibly arrive at that condition of things

"Meantime, my dear Commissioner, I will sec-ond you in every way I can in your efforts to improve the general condition of things, for you are at least entitled to the assistance of every good citizen, who is, as I am, ready to secon effort looking toward reform, and whethform comes or not, I am, at any rate, always faithfully yours, Austin Commin.

NEW YORK INDIANS IN COUNCIL The Onendagas and Tuscaroras Elect Chiefs

and Have a Feast and Pow-wow. SYRACUSE, April 11. -Representatives of the Six Nations assembled at the Council House of the Onondagas this afternoon to ratify the se-lection of six chiefs of clans who have been elected by the squaws of the various clans. In place of Abraham Hale, deceased, of the Onondagas, Adam Thomas was chosen. Chiefs were also selected to fill the places of George Lyon and Peter George, deceased, of the Onondayas Livi Peters will take the place of Simon Thompson, deceased. David Crew the place of Daniel Printup, deposed, and Enus Johnson the place of Thomas Williams, deceased, of the Tuscarora

of Thomas Williams, deceased of an address of weltribe.

The ceremonies consisted of an address of welcome by Chief Sachem Daniel Lafort, reading
of the wampum as relating to the dities of
chiefs by Keeper Thomas Webster, and the receiving of strings of wampum in ratification of
the selections made by the squaws. This was
followed by a beef and succensul feast. Tonight the Indians installed the newly made
chiefs with a pow-wow of pleasure dances. Tomorrow the Six Nations will meet in this city
to consider their \$5,000,000 claim against the
United States Government in connection with
Kansas land.

R. B. Price Commits Suicide at Elizabeth ELIZABETH, April 11.-R. H. Price, a com-102 Centre street, New York, committed suicide at a hotel here last night by drinking carbolic acid. He left a letter addressed to his father. J. B. Price of 503 Macon street, Brooklyn. It read: "Your son is dead at Elizabeth." Among his papers was a letter from his wife. It upbraided him for neglecting her.

A Bowery Lodger's Suicide.

N. C. Quest, a lodger at the Columbus Hotel at 3 Bowery, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. After firing the shot he threw the revolver under the bed. Nothing is known about him.

BISMARCK.

COL. WARING EXPECTS THE HEALTH GERMANY'S GREAT LEADER SPEAKS A STARTLING TRUTH.

And Gives a Lesson We Will Do Well to Heed-He Says, "Blood and Iron Rule the World"-Just What This May Mean to Every One of Us - Such Startling

Words Bring the Truth Home to Us. When Prince Bismarck, Germany's great leader, said, "The world is not ruled by Parliaments and political meetings, but by blood and iron," he attered a truth, the extent of which few comprehend. The world is ruled by race race is ruled by blood-pure blood. All genius and all talent, in war and in peace, is dependent on the conditions of the blood. It is the mainspring of individual force and power. It vital izes or enervates the physical and mental strength. We speak of blooded stock in the animal kingdom; it will apply with equal force to the human race.

When Greece was full of vital energy, when she cultivated her physical health, she became mistress of the world, and her great Alexander went for other worlds to conquer; but when she became effeminate a horde of parbarians over ran and destroyed her, leaving behind them a path of mournful ruins. In tainted blood, impure and weak, was written that nation's sad

path of mournful ruins. In tainted blood, impure and weak, was written that nation's sad epitaph. So queenly Rome and many another nation has suffered in the loss of physical prowess and been destroyed or hurt. We need, both as a nation and as individuals, to take this important lesson to curseives. Be well and keep so; mend up the waste places; strengthen the nerves and purify the blood. Then, long life is assured; good work in the world will come, and you will know the blessings of sound body and happy mind. Nothink has yet been discovered to accomplish this like Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

The great Hismarck did no more for Germany in discovering her elements of unity and enforcing them, than has this distinguished specialist done for mankind in discovering his wonderful remedy for all blood aliments and herve weakness, giving health and strength and happiness to all who will take it and be cured of their suffering. Do not fail to improve this fortunate opportunity. Don't delay, for now, in the apring, is the time to get good blood and strong nerves by this best of all spring medicines. Take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and you can be well and strong strong to conquer what end you undertake in life.

Mr. F. A. Arnold of Woodsville, N. H., says: "Three months ago I was in a very debilitated state. My stomach refused to act, and after eating I suffered pain from indigestion. My blood was in a very low state, and I was in no condition to work. I did keep around, but suffered continually. My kidneys bothered me considerably, and I had continual pain in the small of my bark.

I was considerably discouraged about my

my back.

"I was considerably discouraged about my eondition, and feared that I should be obliged to give up work. I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and its wonderful results upon others, and I determined to the control of th

Nervira blood and nerve remedy and its wonderful results upon others, and I determined to try it.

"I had no faith in the virtues of the remedy when I began its use, but now I am rejoiced to say that I cannot help having faith, for it completely cured me, and I work with comfort every day.

"My business is railroading, which I could not now do if it had not been for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I gladly recommend it to all."

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St. New York City. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.— Adv.

William D. Haines, who died last Monday at his home at 173 Heyward street, Williamsburgh, was a well-known hotel man. He was 45 years old and was born in this city. His hotel experience began at the old Lafayette House, in Broadway, and for several years he was chief clerk in French's Hotel, at Chatham and Frankfort streets. Seven years ago he bought the Sho-hola Glen Hotel, at Shohola, N. Y., which he conducted for two years. Subsequently he be-came the proprietor of the National Hotel at Englewood, N. J.

Englewood, N. J.

William Burton, a veteran, who was known all over Williamsburgh as "Jimmy Bluecoat," because he always wore an old blue army overcoat, diel of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 421 Broanway. In 1861 he enlisted under Col. B. L. Curry, in the 133d New York Volunteers. He served three years. He was wounded at the battle of Port Hudson; fought at the battle of Winchester, and was close to Gen. P. H. Sheridan when the Confederate army was routed at the battle of Cedar Creek. He was a member of Dakin Poet. He leaves a widow and two children.

Division State Engineer John Bisgood died

Division State Engineer John Bisgood died suddenly in Rochester last evening at 8 o'clock. He was apparently in his usual health, but was suddenly taken with a fit of coughing and almost immediately expired. Mr. Biscood had been identified with the engineer work of the State for many years, and ranked high in his profession. He had seen long service in the envineering department of the canais under different a minimistrations, he being retained no

kineering department of the canals under dif-ferent aiministrations, he being retained, no matter what the political complexion of the State Government, on account of his ability and experience.

Mrs. Nancy Smith, one of the oldest pension-ers of the Revolutionary war, died yesterday at Spring Hill, Mass. She was born in Barnstable innety-nine years age. Up to within a few days of her death she was bright and had all her fac-uities. Her father served all through the Revolutionary war, and her hussand shoul-dered a musket in the war of 1812 and marched with his company to Falmouth to defend that town against attack. She leaves three daugh-ters and one son. The latter served in the civil war.

war.

Col. George P. Mott, manager of the Maithy House in Baltimore, died yesterday, aged 58 years. Col. Mott was a native of New York State. He served throughout the war in the Fifth New York Artillery, rising from the ranks to the command of the regimen. In 1866 Col. Mott went to Baltimore. Since 1870 he has managed the large estate of the late C. S. Maitby. In 1883 he took charge of the Maithy House and became one of the most popular and best known hotel managers in the State.

Ellen Short, the wife of Battallion Chief. best known hotel managers in the State.
Ellen Short, the wife of Battalion Chief
Peter Short, died yesterday afternoon at her
home at 71 East 125th street. The immediate
cause of death was heart, diseuse. She was 43
years old, and was married to Chief Short twenty-four years ago. Her body will be taken to
Albany, the birthplace of the Chief, for interment, and no foneral services will be held here.
Least forthe Character Services.

Jesse Gordon Case of Peconic, L. I., died at his home there yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Case was Vice-President of the Southold Savings Bank and executor for many estates. He recently returned from a trip through the South and was taken fit shortly after his acrival home. Mr. Case was 57 years old and leaves a widow. Mr. Case was 57 years old and leaves a willow.
George M. Phelps, President of the Electrical
Engineers Journal Company, died last night of
pneumonia, at his home, 91 Division avenue,
Williamsburgh, He was 52 years old. The
funeral will take place on Sunday, the interment being in the family plot at Troy.
Frederick W. Knowland, general freight
manager of the Central Pacific Railroad died at
Plaintield last night of pneumonia. He was
60 years old. He leaves a widow and two
daughters. F. C. McComas, father of ex-Congressman and Judge Louis E. McComas of Washington, died at his home in Hagerstown, Md., yesterday.

Wadsworth Hollister, a well-known citizen of Anburn, N. Y., retired from business, died yes-terday morning of paralysis, aged 68 years.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Mr. E. C. Butler, Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Mex-ico, reports to the Department of State that between seven and eight hundred negro famletween seven and eight hundred negro families have recently arrived from the United States at Tlahualilo, State of Durango, as coloniata, under the Federal concession granted to W. H. Eliis an American citizen. Under the acreement by which the parties go to Mexico Eliis is to furnish land, garden seed, farming implements, water, and houses and rations. The two last items are to be fornished for sixty days, and Mr. Eliis is to be repaid for all advances made by him out of the crops raised.

Found Dead in His Offe

John Shaw of 313 Jefferson avenue, Brocklyn, the manager of the Bergen Point Sulphur Company, was found dead in his office at 30 Burling slip yesterday morning. His death is said to have been due to natural causes. Shaw, it is thought, started for his home, but becoming ill returned to the office and lay down to rest. The porter found his body on a lounge. His family was alarmed by his absence. His son came to the office shortly after the finding of the body and asked if there was any news of his father's whereabouts.

Highest Water Since 1854. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 11. - The Connect-

time since 1854. The New York, New Ha en and Hartford road's freight track is flooded and they have stopped shipping or receiving freight. The steamboat doc! can only be resolved by small boats. The water is still rising. Carriage travel by river roads is stopped.

ELECT CITY MAGISTRATES.

PLATT MEN'S IDEAS ABOUT AMEND. ING IRE BILL.

Cov. Morion Wants It Passed and Tot It Wouldn't Be to Give Strong the Patron-age - Appointment by the Supreme Court Judges Is the Alternative. That Republican Legislature at Albany has about thirty days more to live, and it was promised yesterday that its last days will be lively. There is to be a fight over the City Magistrates bill which nine out of ten men hereabouts. Democrats and Republicans, had thought to be effectually consigned to oblivion in the Senate. There is not the slightest doubt that this was the programme. The bostility to the bill came from the Platt and Lauterbach Republicans, who, after recent events, have not cared to put into Mayor Strong's hands the power to appoint fifteen city magistrates, and so keep him building up a machine in opposition to the one now presided over by President Lauterbach. And the objection to giving the Mayor the power to appoint the fifteen city magistrates has been the fear that he might see fit to give the Grace Democrats a number of the new offices. It was ascertained yesterday that on the recent visit of Ashley W. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, to Mayor Strong, the Mayor declared to Mr. Cole that all the legislation he wanted at Albany was the passage of the City Magistrates bill. The Mayor added that he cared nothing for the Bi-Partisan Police bill or the Reorganization Police bill. Mr. Cole reported this conversation to the Governor. Previous to this visit of Mr. Cole, nowever, the Governor had sent his message to the Legislature calling on it

to pass the City Magistrates bill. Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, Senator Higgins, and Senator Mullin on their recent visits have consulted with Republicans who are with Gov. Morton in this stand. Gov. Morton and Lieut.-Gov. Saxton in their recent talks with Major Strong were led to believe that the Mayor's programme included a substantial recognition of the Platt-Lauterbach element. They now scarcely know what to think.

Senator Higgins, since the Windsor Hotel conference, has been working in accord with the wishes of the august Republicans then present. Senator Mullin is at all times inclined to listen

wishes of the august Republicans then present. Senator Muilin is at all times inclined to listen to Dr. Depew, and the Doctor has, in his public utterances, advocated the passage of all the Police bills at Albany and the City Magistrates bill. Mr. Saxton is in accord with the wishes of Gov. Morton.

President Lauterbach, when he started for Albany at midnight on Wedfeesday, went to work against the City Magistrates bill in its present shape. The Platt-Lauterbach Republicans and their friends in the Senate will oppose the bill. With Higgins and Mullin for the bill in its present shape, and with Gov. Morton determined in his advocacy of it, the altration for the Platt-Lauterbach people is somewhat complicated. Senator O'Connor and some of his colleagues do not wish to affront the Governor openly or to antagonize his wishes, but neither do they wish to throw more plums into the lap of Mayor Strong. So, it was said yesterday, efforts will be made to amend the bill in a way that will call for the election of the fifteen city magistrates this fail. The present magistrates would then have up to Jan, I to serve and a chance of reelection.

If the proposed amendment to elect the magistrates cannot go through, then the old idea that they should be appointed by the Supreme Court Judges may prevail. Anyhow, there will be a fight to amend the bill in some fashion in order to keep the power of appointment out of Mayor Strong's hands.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller returned from Chicago yesterday. He reliterated the expression of his opinion that the City Magistrates bill should be passed.

APPEALS TO SPECIAL SESSIONS TO BE ABAN-

APPEALS TO SPECIAL SESSIONS TO BE ABANDONED.

ALBANY, April 11.—The Senate Judiclary
Committee has appointed Senators Pound and
Lexow as a sub-committee to amend Assemblyman Lawson's New York City Police Magistrates bill. This is the bill which atolishes the
New York city Police Justices and provides for
the appointment of eight police magistrates.
The committee will amend the bill by striking
out the ten sections which it has been claimed
were put in the bill through "A. P. A." Infinence, and which provide for appeals to be taken
to the Court of Special Sessions instead of to the
General Sessions. The seb-committee is to perfect the bill with these sections stricken out,
and is to report it to the full committee on Tuesday next.

SUICIDE IN A BOAT.

Peddler Likewice Poisoned Himself on Jamales Bay. Louis Likewise, aged 27 years, a kerosens eddler, left his home at 102 Schenck street, Brooklyn, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. apparently in his usual good spirits, and with the intention, as his wife supposed, of attending to his customers. He went, however, directly to the boat house of Capt. Kiser at the old Mill Pond, near Canarsie, and hiring a boat started out for a row on Jamaica Bay. He remarked to the attendant at the boat house that he was not feeling well, and thought a row on the bay would brighten him up. Three hours later the boat was seen drifting about, men, and when they rowed up to it Likewise was found lying dead in the bottom with a bottle which had contained carbone acid by his side. There were traces of the poison on his

mouth and face.

The boat was towed ashore and the body taken to an undertaker sahop in East New York, whence it was transferred to the Schenck street house. It is said that Likewise had cherished unfounded jealousy of his wife, and that there had been frequent trouble between them in consequence. For some time, however, they had lived on amicable terms, and, on his departure from the house restricts. from the house yesterday morning, he bade her a most affectionate adieu.

SHOT AT HIMSELF FIFE TIMES. Apparently Only One Shot Took Effect, but That May Mill Him.

Robert Hulett, a carpenter, of 140 East Second street, tried to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He fired five shots, but only one took effect. Hulett boarded with Mrs. Hannah Noa. His physician told him recently that he suffered from heart disease, Brooding over his fear of a sudden death he became demented.

Yesterday afternoon, while in the dining room of his house, he shot himself. Mrs. Noe, who was in the kitchen, heard the sound of the pistol shot and ran into the dining room. She saw Hulett standing in the middle of the room, with the pistol aimed at his head. As she ran toward him he fired a second shot. The woman seized his arm, and a strucyle for the possession of the revolver ensued. Hulett fired three more shots at himself, none of which struck him. He then threw the revolver away, and sank to the floor exhausted. Mrs. Noe's screams brought a policoman and several neighbors to her aid. Hulett was taken to Relievue Hospital. Only one wound was found in his head.

Two of the bullets lodged in the ceiling and a third in the wall of the kitchen. No trace of the fourth bullet can be found, and the hospital doctors say that it may have entered the head through the hole made by the first bullet. Hulett's recovery is hardly probable.

He had \$105 in his pockets when taken to the hospital. Hulett's recovery is hardly probable.

He had \$105 in his pockets when taken to the hospital. Hulett, who is 69 years old, is unmarried, and has boarded with Mrs. Noe for thirty years. Hulett standing in the middle of the room, with

Rush! Rush! Rush!

Eating, working, or playing, Americans are always in a hurry. And hurry is bad for the digestion. The digestive organs can't keep up with the rush. That's the reason they need a little help occasionally.

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